Kaiser's Armies Are Holding Their Own as Deadliest Battle of the War Rages; Germany Asks Peace Terms Through U.S.

ASKS WILSON IIP TO ALLIES

swers U. S. Inquiry Through Gerard.

KAISER HIMSELF

cates Exacting Attitude on Part of Russia.

"WAR WILL GO ON

Count von Bernstorff Skeptical of Anything Coming of

Washington, Sept. 17 .- Germany has States should undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France and Russia a statement of the terms under which

The suggestion was made by the imperial chanceller, Von Bethmann-Hellweg, to Ambassador Gerard at Berin as a result of an inquiry sent by he American government to learn wiether Emperor William was desirouof discussing peace, as Count von Bernstorff, the German Amoassador, and Oscar Straus recently had re-

am himself nor did the Imperial Chanor indicate whether or not he spoke behalf of his monarch. Ambassacabled President Wilson he Chancellor's remarks from recol-

Sees Way to Mediation.

President Wilson did not regard tas tangible. He referred to the Chancellor's conversation as non-committal and incidental to the acknowledgment of the American government's inquiry. The President indicated that he rather expected a reply to the inquiry to be sent eventually from the Emperor himself, though he realizes that the imperial Chancellor may have consulted his monarch by telegraph before talking informally with the American Am-

* result of the message, waiting to hear from Ambassador Gerard whether anything of a more formal character could be obtained by him which the

ment from the Allies of their proposals. The statement that Germany
did not want war, but had it forced on
ber, as well as the declaration that
alle wanted a lasting peace, is almost
identical with the remarks which Sir
Edward Grey made to Ambassador
Page in London last week. The Brit-

could be obtained by him which the United States might communicate to Great Britain, France and Russia. It was understood to-night that neither the British nor the French Ambassador, both of whom are in Washington, was informed officially or unofficially by servetary Bryan of the conversation between the imperial German Chancellor and Ambassador Gerard.

Gernany's position is that she will give her opinion on terms of peace when she has received a definite statement from the Allies of their pro-

TO PUT PEACE

Germany's Chancellor An-

NOT HEARD FROM

Inspired Statement Indi-

SOME TIME YET"

Overtures Soon.

the Allies would make peace,

American government's interest and offer of services in trying to make peace. Germany did not want war, but had it forced on her. Even if she defeats France, she must likewise vanquish both Great Britain and Russia, as all three have made an agreement not to make peace except by comomn consent. Similarly, England has announced through Premier Asquith and her diplomatists and newspapers that one stended to night to the limit of her endurance. In view of that determination on the part of Great Britain, the United States ought to get proposals of peace from the Allies. Germany could accept only a lasting peace, one that would make her people secure against future attacks. To accept mediation now would be interpreted by the Allies as a sign of weakness on the part of Germany, and would be misunderstood by the German people, who, having made great macrifices, had be brother, Sir John French, commander in chief of the Principle.

London, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Charlotte official stamp and it appears herewith.

Despard, interviewed to-day about her brother, Sir John French, commander in chief of the Principle. the right to demand guarantees of ze-

That is all that Ambassador Gerard communicated as to his conversation. He added only the brief comment that he himself thought the way might possibly be opened to mediation.

message, however, as bringing enything life.

President Wilson took no action as

AEROPLANE CHASED **OUT OF ANTWERP**

Antwerp, Sept. 17.—A Taube aero-plane flew over Antwerp at 7 o'clock this morning, coming from the west. It circled the city, flying low until near the gas works. No bombs were

The forts endeavored to bring it down, but their attempts were frustrated by the machine rising to a great

MAY SEIZE GOODS HELD FROM MARKET NOT DYNASTIC WAR,

London Board of Trade Gets Power-Wheat Confiscated at Sydney, N. S. W.

London, Sept. 17.—A proclamation war issued to-night authorizing the Board of Trade to take possession of any articles of commerce which are being unreasonably held from the market, paying the owners fair prices for

A Reuter's dispatch from Sydney,
N. S. W., says: "The state government, acting in accordance with the powers conferred upon it by Parliament a, the outbreak of the war to prevent gambling in foodstuffs, to-day seized 140,000 bags of wheat which its holders had refused to sell at \$104 a hundredweight the price fixed by the hundredweight, the price fixed by the government."

washington, Sept. 17.—Germany has HOLLAND EXPECTED TO JOIN THE ALLIES

Likely to Enter War Soon Germans Begin Their Retreat.

here of a report that the Germans are in Washington 1888-'92 and Minister

has given rise to much specula . natural as a precaution against an invasion by the allied forces, yet Dutch opinion to a certain extent is inclined to credit it to a fear by the German authorities that Holland will take a hand soon in the great war. The four towns mentioned are all due east of the Dutch formation.

thoughts of Germany, Dutch troops terpreted. still are massed on the frontier, and

SISTER SPEAKS OF SIR JOHN FRENCH

Napoleon Has Taught Him Every Inch of France, Mrs.

Despard Says.

By Cable to The Tribune

in chief of the British forces fighting in France, said:

"My brother will be one of the bappiest men in the field. The war game is his one passion. He loved it when he was a boy. Battles and preaching were his only hobbies. "Napoleon was, and is still, his hero.

"Napoleon was, and is still, his hero.
But it is Napoleon the soldier, not
Napoleon the politician. Indeed, Sir
John holds very strongly that a soldier
should stick to his sword.

"That is one of his first axioms in life. My brother has made Napoleon his hero, because the Corsican was the greatest tactician the world has ever The ans "In one curious way, his Napoleon the country over which he is now fight

ing. He knew the Belgian theatre of war by heart, through the Waterloo campaign, before he ever landed there. "War is the game the general best life in learning. He thinks it the greatest game of all, and when he is in action he is the happiest warrior in all the world."

TRAINING VESSEL FOUNDERS IN GALE

Naval Ship Lost in the English Channel.

London, Sept. 18.—The Admiralty announces that the training ship Fisgrad II, formerly the battleship Erebus, has foundered off Portland during a Baron Mumm vigorously, "and unless gale in the English Channel, and that twenty-one members of her crew were

At the time of the disaster the Fis-gard II was being towed by tugs through a heavy sea. Forty-four of the crew were rescued by the tuga. Boy artificers were trained on the vessel.

Imported Bock Panetela. Fragrant and mild. Mora excellent than ever.-Advt.

SETS FORTH CASE TO U.S.

Immediately after passing the old fortifications Belgian aviators gave chase, but the Taube escaped in the direction of Wilryck.

Detailed Argument Given to Tribune by Foreign Office Dignitary.

SAYS BARON MUMM

Purely a Business Proposition with Britain, He Declares.

FORCED TO SUPPORT

We Shall Conquer Unholy Alliance," Official Tells Joseph Medill Patterson.

1By JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON. Special Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Berlin, Aug. 26.-The following remarkable authorized interview was granted to-day by the German Foreign Office-comparable to the State Department in Washington-to your correspandent.

The interview was held directly with Fereign Office in American, Chinese and Japanese affairs.

Baron Mumm, who speaks English The Hague, Sept. 17 .- Publication fluently, was secretary of the legation strengthening the fortifications at Co- pro tem. to the United States in 1899. logne, Dusseldorf, Wesel and Duisburg He was Minister to China 1900-'06, in the six difficult and critical years suc-While, of course, such a step is only ceeding the Boxer rebellion, and Am-

But the way in which the interview feverish military activity is every- was written, in American newspaper style, caused some of the older Secrewhere apparent.

The belief is generally prevalent that Holland will join the Allies once the German retreat to their own territory mal phraseology of less hurried and

more dignified days, to gasp. However, Baron Mumm, with his deeper knowledge of how things are done, written and said in the United States, persuaded his confreres that the informality of the conversation as be more widely read in America.

On that plea the Foreign Office finally and in considerable perplexity assented England to the interview, stamped it with the

that the American public had so far heard little but the Anglo-French side governments of the Atlantic cables to Russian and Japanese governments of the Pacific cables to the United States and the practical stopping of mail from

facts in the matter laid freely before the American public.

man government realized that the impression had been spread in America that Germany and the German Emperor had wished for this world-wide war, provoked it and precipitated it, whereas Germany had made every possible effort, first, to keep Russia from fighting Austria; second, to keep France neutral in the event of a Russo-German war; third, to keep England neutral in the event Germany found Twenty-one Drown on British itself forced to fight at two frontiers, and fourth-obviously-it hoped that the Japanese would be able to restrain themselves from the raid on Kiao-

> you think us insane how can you bejust for the fun of it? No, the Emperor's quarter century of peace gives the lie to that impossible conception. Russia fought us because we are the outpost of the West and she is the outlieve that we wished to fight the world

TWO KINGS PRAISE VALOR OF TROOPS

Albert and George Exchange Felicitations on Conduct of Men Under Arms.

London, Sept. 17.—King George re-served the following telegram to-day from the King of the Belgians: "I desire to congratulate you most heartily on the splendid action of the British troops at the battle of the Marne. In the name of the whole Belgian nation, I express to you our deepest admiration for the stubborn courage of the officers and soldiers of

your army.

"God will surely help our armies to avenge the atrocities committed on peaceful citizens and against a country whose only crime has been that she re-fused to be false to her engagements."

King George, on receipt of the tele-gram, sent the following reply to King

Albert:

"I thank you most sincerely for your kind telegram and for your appreciation for the services of my troops. I enracestly trust that the combined apprations of our allied forces, in combinations of our allied forces. tion with your brave army, whose heroic efform are beyond all praise, will meet with continued successes and will free your much tried country from the invader."

BROTHERS IN AUSTRIA ITALY MAY JOIN WAR IN FEW DAYS Proclamation Threatened 81

Call of Reservists for September 28 Supposed to Indicate Time.

His Cable to The Tribune. for a declaration of war against Aus-Baron Mumm, adviser to the German trie and Germany Mobilization has been going on in the mean time, although the customary announcements

have been withheld. The Italian military attaché at Berlin has been recalled, and the German military attaché at Rome will be with-drawn. It is understood that the Ital-ian attaché was insulted in an official salon by remarks about Italy's action in connection with the Triple Alliance and that he replied vigorously before

to all parts of the kingdom.

the war. "If Austria wins," says this demo-

"Italy must therefore choos, either north of the Ourcq extending from

London, Sept. 17.—In a dispatch from also were taken.

Part: the correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" says that the Italian refull the French capital baye full extent of the victory gained by

Baron Mumm continued that the Ger- GEN. DE LA REY'S

AMERICAN FACTORIES

UNHURT IN BATTLES

Continued on page 3, column 4 | cinity.

BRITISH ARMY DASHING.SAYS AN OBSERVER

Half of Soissons Gained in Night, After Long Artillery Duel.

TROOPS CROSS AISNE ON PONTOON BRIDGES

Report of Field Marshal French's Officer Covers Sept. 10 to 13.

CITY OF RHEIMS GOT DIRE WARNING

Leading Citizens, Held as Hostages, with Hanging.

London, Sept. 17 .- An account of the operations of the British army in France and of the French army in immediate touch with it during the period from September 10 to 13, written by an Rome, Sept. 18 .- Italy's call to the officer attached to Pield Marshal Sir colors of all reservists for September John French's staff, was issued to-night 28 is believed to indicate the time set by the official press bureau. The account follows:

"Since Thursday, September 19, the British army made steady progress in its endeavor to drive back the enemy in co-operation with the French. The country across which it had to force its way and will have to continue to do is undulating and covered with patches of thick wood.

"Within the area which faced the British before the advance commenced, right up to Laon, the chief feature of

towns mentioned are all due east of the Dutch frontier.

Despite the fact that any violation of Dutch soil must be far from the Dutch soil must be far from th The "Messagero," returning to the subject of a grand ministry, comprising men of all parties, under Signor Salandra, who enjoys the universal confidence, openly accuses Berlin and Vienna of employing much gold in Rome in propagate their versions of French and the British, has been and operation. Our passage of the Ourcq, vienna of employing much gold in French and the British, has been and

still is of a determined character. Little Opposition Met.

On Friday, September 11, but little opposition was met with along any part of our front, and the direction of the informality of the conversation as reported would, if anything, cause it to reported would, if anything, cause it to litaly can never oppose England, but the advance was, for the purpose of ltaly can never oppose England, but co-operating with our allies, turned reported would, if anything cause it to ltaly can never oppose England, but co-operating with our allies, turned reported would, if anything cause it to ltaly can never oppose England, but co-operating with our allies, turned reported would in America. will not the always difficult policy of maintaining good relations with England simultaneously with the Triple Alliance be absolutely imposing in various hostile etachments. By sible after the rancor caused by the nightfall our forces had reached a line Violent Engagements Reported

One-Sided Stories in U. S.

I first explained to Baron Mumm hat the American public had so far and Somaliland?"

"Italy must therefore choos, either to be with England's friends or with England's friends or with England's enemies. If the latter, then how can Italy manage Libys, Eritres and Somaliland?" and Somaliland?"
The Austrophile "Popolo Romano," whole line, which ended in a substanof the catastrophe now taking place in which, however, has a small circulation, takes the opposite view, advocation, takes governments of the Atlantic cables to the United States, the control by the Parsian and Lagrangian and Lagrangi st ignominious action that can be corps artillery of a German corps being captured Several German colors

The answer was that the German government understood this situation In perfectly and regretted it greatly, because it was its wish to have the entire this means Italy's entrance into the of this success has been enormous. An Leave to the Allic on Septer in 8 was appresent this means Italy's entrance into the of this success has been enormous. order dated September 6 and 7, issued by the commander of the German Sev enth Corps, was pi ed up. It stated BATTLE, BELGIUM'S DEATH AVENGED that the great object of the war was about to be attained, since the French were going to accept battle, and that upon the result of his battle would

Johannesburg, Sept. 17.—The gang of desperadoes, under the leadership of a man named Jackson, who were indirectly the cause of the killing of General Jacobus Hendrick De La Rey, the noted Boer general, came to a dramatic ending to-day. They took refuge in a cave on East Rand, and the police surrounded the cave and called upon them to surrender.

The desperadoes offered to give up their arms to Jackson's wife. She entered the cave and Jackson shot her. Jackson and his two accomplices then committed suicide.

were going to accept battle, and that upon the result of ... is battle would depend the issue of the war and the honor of the German a mies.

"It seems probable that the Germans not only expected to find that the ounted on the French having been driven back on to the line of the Seine, and that, though surprised to find the latter moving forward against them after they had crossed the Marne, they were in no wise deterred from making a great effort. Enemy in Formidable Position.

"On Saturday, the 12th, the enemy were found to be occupying a very formidable position opposite us on the north of the line at Soissons. They held both sides of the rive: and interenched line on the hills to the north of eight road bridges and two rallway bridges crossing the Aisne, within our section of the front.
Seven of the former and both of the
latter had been demolished.
"Working from the west to the east,

Continued on page 2, golumn 3

London, Sept. 18.—Describing the battle along the Aisne at Soissons, a dispatch to "The Daily Express" says: "French picked troops, with heavy guns, are endeavoring to outflank the German position. A French officer said that the position of the Allies was exceedingly good, and that the enemy, consisting of three army corps, was in a practically hopeless position unless it found a way to escape to the northeast. But he admitted that the German position was actually a strong defensive one."

GERMANY LOSES MORE WARSHIPS

Antwerp, Sept. 17.—According to information from trustworthy sources, seven German destroyers and torpedo boats have arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition and it is understood others have been sunk in the vicinity of the canal.

SERBS REPORTED OUT OF SEMLIN

London Sept. 18.—An Athens dis-patch to "The Times" says that, ac-cording to latest reports, the Servians

AUSTRIA MAY SEEK PEACE WITH RUSSIA

Reported That Franz Josef Hopes Berlin Will Not Oppose.

Milan, Sept. 17.—The "Gorriere Delia Sera" learns that preliminary steps are being faken toward a possible arrangement for peace between Austria-Hungary and Russia. It is asserted that Emperor Franz Josef cherishes the hope that Berlin will offer no serious opposition, since, apart from the cordial traditional friendship that has marked Anglo-Austrian relations, there is strong ground for believing England really desires the preservation of Austria-Hungary.

Austria-Hungary.

Motives constraining to such an initiative are to be found in the remarkable revulsion of public feeling in Vienna, where there are grave symptoms of popular revolt, and in other parts of the empire, particularly Bohemia.

The negotiators, moreover, urge that France, too, always showed special regard for Austria. Indeed, Vienna diplomats would fain discern a token of Anglo-French benevolence in their country's regard in the comparative inactivity of the allied fleets in the Adri atic, as though Britain and France, being mainly concerned in humbling the pride of the Prussian roundheads, were both loath to deal Austria a death

blow.

They opine, too, that Russia's principal objective is likewise Germany, that smart whacks just inflicted upon Austria are strictly strategic, so as to assure Russia a free hand in crushing German hegemony, and that provided Austria shows sincere readiness to give satisfaction to Servia herself, Russia will not be unwilling to make up the quarrel straightway.

up the quarrel straightway. IN ALSACE FIGHT

-Germans Fortify Mul-

hausen Again.

London, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Pordeaux, says:

"A telegram received here from Delemont, Switzerland, reports that front between the R violent fighting is taking place in Alsace, where the French are gaining

By Cable to The Tribune.

Berne, Sept. 17.—The Germans are strongly fortifying Mülhausen. The International Red Cross Association, at Geneva, have fifty volunteer sorting clerks working day and night dispatching latters, sent by relatives and friends to prisoners of war.

Letters from prisoners of war to-day from both France and Germany testify they are being well treated.

REPLY TO GERMANS

London, Sept. 17.—Telegraphing from Antwerp, the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent says:
"The report that Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, Governor General of the territory in Belgium occupied by the Germans, had visited Antwerp arose from the fact that M. Woeste, leader of the Catholic anti-military party, who remained in Brussels after the Belgians left, was sent to Antwerp by Belgians left, was sent to Antwerp by the Germans to ascertain whether it was possible to arrange an armistice by promising Belgium an extension o her country.

"Belgium's reply was a lour day!
battle near Louvain and Aerschot."

GERMAN CRUISER SINKS FIVE SHIPS

Tokio, Sept. 17 .- It is reported here that the German cruiser Emden has sunk five British steamers off the coast of India. The passengers of the ves-sels are said to have been saved.

3,000,000 LINED UP FOR GREATER CLASH THAN MARNE BATTLE

Opposing Armies, Along 150-Mile Front North of Aisne and Eastward to Meuse, Begin Struggle.

ALLIES' ATTACKS OF LITTLE EFFECT

Pursuers Discover They Have to Meet More Than Rear Guard Action-Each Side Claims Slight Successes.

The French official report claims successes for the Allies at "certain points" along the new battle line.

Berlin asserts that the Germans' counter-offensive

has been effective, and that their position is favorable. Paris, Sept. 17.-Another great battle, even more vital for the countries concerned than those which have preceded it, is now in progress on a line extending from the region of Noyon, on the River Oise, northwest of Paris, to the River Meuse, north of Verdun. The hope of the Allies that the German resistance was only a series

of rearguard actions, designed to cover the retreat of the main body, has been dispelled. The front is somewhat shorter than in the battle of the Marne But this, as was indicated by the little altered positions after the desperate fighting of the last two days, will only result in a more fiercely contested battle, with masses of troops throwing themselves at each other, and every available piece of artillery concentrated in the determined effort of each army to break through the

As the crow flies the front of the opposing armies, which, with the heavy reinforcements that have reached them, still probably number about three million men, stretches for 110 miles. With allowance for the deviation around Laon, the line must be quite 150 miles long.

The official announcement issued to-night flatly stated that situation was without change. This threw the burden of mation back on the report made a few hours earlier, a conservative statement which admitted that the resistance of the Germans had

not been broken. This statement follows:

GERMAN RETIREMENT SLIGHT. "First-On our left wing the resistance of the enemy on the heights to the north of the River Aisne has continued, in spite of

the fact that the enemy gave back slightly at certain points. "Second—On the centre, between Berry-au-Bac, on the River Aisne, and the Argonne, the situation shows no change. The enemy continues to fortify himself along the line previously indicated. Between the Argonne and the Meuse the Germans are intrenching themselves in the vicinity of Montfaucon. In the Woevre district we have come in contact with several detachments

of the enemy between Etain and Thiaucourt. [Berry-au-Bac is eleven miles northwest of Rheims and about twenty-five miles east of Soissons. Etain is twelve miles to the northeast of Verdun, and Thiaucourt is twenty-eight miles southeast of the same place. I

"Third-On our right wing, in Lorraine and the Vosges, there "Summing up, the battle is being continued along the entire front between the River Oise and the River Meuse. The Germans

occupy positions organized for defence and armed with heavy ar-"Our progress is of necessity slow, but our troops are animated by a spirit of offensive action and they are giving evidence of vigor and enthusiasm. They have repulsed with success the counter-attacks undertaken by the enemy, both during the day

and at night. The morale of the French soldiers is excellent." The official report and the press dispatches from reliable sources, taken together, furnish an account of the military operations, which, though lacking in minute detail, is generally accepted

INVADERS FORTIFY THEMSELVES.

The Germans, who a fortnight ago had to abandon their first swift endeavor to destroy the armies of France and Great Britain and capture Paris, have now fortified themselves on the mounts north of the River Aisne, through the plains of Champagne and in the Argonne Mountains, through which the Meuse flows.

They are in a stronger position than they were for the battle of the Marne and have been strongly reinforced with fresh troops from the north and east. They have attempted some counter attacks against the allied troops, which, flushed with victory, have been trying to prevent them from intrenching themselves.

According to English and French official reports, these attacks have been repulsed and the Germans compelled to give way at certain points, but the German General Staff claims just the opposite results. It is certain, however, that the hilly country north of the Aisne offers good ground for such tactics.

It would appear that these western wings of the two armies, the German right and the Allies' left, are again to bear a heavy

Centinued on page 2, column 6